

SEPARATING GARBAGE.

Janitors' Society to Ask Aldermen to Make Tenants Do This Work.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen to-orrow Max S. Levine, on behalf of the fanitors' glety, will move to amend Section 108 of the ode so as to make the tenant responsihe separation of garbage. At present the cas the owner, lessee, agent or caretaker ie, and practically the whole burden falls caretaker or janitor, and makes his life

from the garbage, will not do so, beto the law does not require him to, and the or or his wife, upon whom many of his burfall, has to separate the disgusting enixture comes from each apartment, and thereby he gets various ekin and eye diseases, which, sides the suffering and expense they cause, often capacitate him or her for work for months at a me. Besides this, they distribute germs all over the house, as they are quite likely to be called from the task of separating garbage to perform with

contaminated hands some service for a Of fill this the janitors expect to submit o-morrow in the form of doctors' affidavits, business of the separation of garbage is have been at the bottom of the recent in the Street. and to have been at the bottom of garoage is and to have been at the bottom of the recent strike in the Street Cleaning Department. The drivers, as brought out in the arrest recently made at the instance of the janitors' society, have been in the habit of removing the unseparated garbage for a consideration, and no one blames the janitors much for taking the only means that presented itself for relieving themselves of an odious burden. It is really work that the city should do, if it is to be done at all, they say, and why should they, who pay taxes just like anybody else for having the waste matters of the city removed, do this work for the city for nothing? However, the janitors' society had one of the bribe takers arrested, and strict orders were issued that no unseparated garbage should be removed. There was much discontent in consequence among the drivers, and to this circumstance the jaditors' society attributes the strike.

The separation is so edorous to every one con-

society attributes the strike.

The separation is so odorous to every one concerned that the fanitors thought at first of asking for its abolition, but they were induced to alter their plan for patriotic reasons, as the city now derives a certain income from the utilization of the garbage, without the eabys, by the Sanitary Utilization Company. Later on, if successful in their present efforts, they intend to ask the city to take over the activities of the utilization company, and they also intend to ask for closed cans. Under present conditions the parbage is an ever Under present conditions the garbage is an ever

present burden to them. After they have accomplished the herrible business of separation, so far as all the garbage on hand is concerned, some tenant is likely to come down with a fresh instalment and deposit it in the wrong receptacle. To prevent this the janitor or his wife or children hand to be separated. have to be on guard, like slaves, all the time. The tenants also heap as much as they will hold on to the receptacles, which are not supposed to be filed within four inches of the top, aand the first stray wind scatters refuse of all kinds in the street, an which covered cans would prevent

The society attempted to secure from Macdon-cush Craven, when he was commissioner, a sched-ple of the hours at which teams would call. Mr. Craven replied that this was impossible, but that all teams were required to be at the dimp with the garbage before noon. This, it would seem, they do not invariably accomplish, for the secretary director of the jaintors' society, Michael Braun, said yesterday that he had reports from the mem-bers to the effect that garbage remained uncolbers to the effect that garbage remained uncol-lected whole days, a serious matter in this weather. The janitors' society was organized in 1801, at the instigation of the Educational Alliance, for the purpose of making the janitor a civilizing influence in the tenement and incidentally of improving his own condition. The East Side janitor is not the high handed tyrant so familiar on the West Side. On the contrary, he is the humble servant of every was in the house. He performs services not only one in the house. He performs services not only without tips, but gladly, because there are always several families waiting anxiously for his free rent, and if the tenants complain to the landford about him his place can easily be filled. Already the soclety has done much to improve his condition and standing in the community. When it was organ-ised the janker was usually remunerated with three dark rooms in the basement. Now he has four good rooms on the first floor and from \$10 to month. He still has to have other employ-while his wife and children perform most of dies as fanitor, but his situation is immensely ed. The ultimate aim of the society is to have the janitor spend all his time at home. It s have all janitors licensed eventually, and a bill enses will probably be intro-

to provide for such nocesses duced in the Legislature. The officers of the society are Isnac Hirschn, president: Benjamin Rubenstein, vice-president; Louis Schwartz, acting treasurer; H. Fledler, re-



Considerable alarm is expressed by English was because of the prevalence of smoking among criting girls. Every one knew that professional women and the women of society smoked, for every woman's club had its smoking room as n matter of course. But it seems to have been quite a shock to the public nerves to learn that domestic streams, incory gris, stemperphers and cierks become veritable slaves to the habit, which is becoming as great a danger to their health as to that of their brothers. Unfortunately, the working fit, like the working lad, cannot afford to buy the best clearettes as the women of the upper classes to, and their lower vitality under the constant wish of hard work soon makes the habit more of a becessity to them than it is to the woman of hims. Consequently, they do not limit the num-ber of their cigarettes as their more fortunate fisters do.

According to the latest blue book of the British Registrar General, it appears that, barring accident or disease, every woman may count on living three years longer than if she were a man.

"A private audience of the Pope is announced to simply on a plain card: His Holiness will tarive — in private audience on Saturday at 12 (lock). sective — in private audience on Saturday at a school. But it means something even in a world-ly way," says Amy A. Bernardy in "Good House-iseping." "It means that you have power, position and influential friends in the world outside; that the rector or a foreign Catholic college in Rome has vouched for you on his own responsibility or the word of a diplomat or a prelate; that an am-hassador or a cardinal, perchance, has backed you in your desire; that your desire is not merely that of gratifying your personal pride, interest or curi-city, for esty, for you must have a good, distinctive, im-lessive reason for soliciting the off denied privi-les; that you have had 'puil' enough to reach that lather exclusive personage, his excellency the stor dome of the apostolic palaces, with it, and at he has tested it and found it good. Otherwise shows you along in the public audience, which called public because there are so many that get and so.

Miss Bernardy's own reason was Italian immi-mation of which His Holiness discoursed to her very sympathetically.

The manufacture of snup matches is forbidden in some states, as they snap off fire and ignite curtains and other draperies, and even clothes.

Some private houses in England maintain tipping bistes to receive the contributions of guests. The bistress holds the key and at the end of the year the contents are divided proportionately among the streams.

The Duchess of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, wife of young Duke Charles Edward, is the most do-sticated of all the members of the German royal summer fabrics that are in demand for immesize accompanied by one of the ladies in waiting,
to the public market place in Coburg, where she
makes selections of pots and pans to be used in
the ducal household with a care that shows her
to be a practical housewife. She takes a great intime a practical housewife. She takes a great intime is to pay for their food, and often visits the
most stalls and personally remonstrates with
but a stalls and personally remonstrates with
but care of them that it was "impossible for a
moving woman to pay such prices," and that she
mould "heak to her husband about it." The young
them frequently carries her own purchases, or
ladyle women to pay such prices," and that she
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of some dish. She is not at all unusual among the women of the German royal family. The German Empress herself keeps a strict watch over the domestic affairs of the royal household, and the servants are required by her to make good all breakages and tears. A sewing room is set apart in the Schloss, and the servants sit there and sew on the household linen, repairing the damage their carelessness has caused.

carelessness has caused.

"The mother of a delicate child was recommended by her physician to let it live as nearly as possible like a wild animal for ten years," says "The Mother's Magazine." "She nursed it at her own breast. She regulated her food so that only the best should go to the child. She tramped with it in rain and sunshine. She let it wallow in the dirt and had it sleep where nature's winds swept over it. When it could eat ordinary food it grew up on a soldier's diet. Candies, pies, cakes and hot breads were unknown to it. It could swim at five years of age. When restless, cross, off of cenfive years of age. When restless, cross, off of centre, it went to the bath and massage. Nature responded. At ten years of age the result was a splendid girl, at eighteen a beautiful woman and at twenty-one a superb mother."



The highest that we can attain to is not knowl edge, but sympathy with intelligence.-Thoreau. DEATH OF MRS. PANGBURN.

Another valued member of the T. S. S. has assed to the higher life. The sad announcement reached the office that Mrs. Margaret E. Pang-burn, a member of the Friendly Aid branch, died suddenly on July 17 at her home on West lith street, Manhattan, Mrs. Pangburn was deeply in-terested in every form of Sunshine work and made a generous response to every appeal brought to her notice; her private benefactions are unrecorded save in the hearts and memories of those whom she helped. She was unobtrusive in manner, but prob-ably no one ever enjoyed hearing of the good deeds any no one ever enjoyed hearing of the good deeds of the T. S. S. more than she. At every annual meeting and luncheon she was present and always brought guests with her that they might become interested in the work. A host of friends, the sun-shine branch to which she belonged and the general society have met with a personal loss in departure from earth life of this good and generous hearted woman. OUTING PARTY.

Mrs. George Mondes took an outing party of mothers and sick babies to Far Rockaway on Fri-day. The exhausting heat of last week made a day at the beach one of great benefit to these all-ing babies. There is much distress among the dwellers in the East and West Side tenement sections of the city on account of the hot weather, and even one day in the country or at the seashore means much to the children, especially those too to send away with fresh air parties for two weeks.

Miss Hammett, of Berea, Va., writes that a budget of delightful reading matter reached her from some unknown friend, whom she sincerely thanks for the kindness, and will be happy to receive more of the same kind whenever it suits the convenience of the thoughtful member. She is also gratified to think a friend should subscribe to "Sabbath Readings" for her. As she is a long way was Nanoleon III as the Charles X. It was Nanoleon III as the Colbert for the scientific rotation of tree cuttings. It was Napoleon who organized the Forests and enforce the laws made by Colbert for the scientific rotation of tree cuttings. It was Napoleon who organized the Forests and enforce the laws made by Colbert for the scientific rotation of tree cuttings. It was Napoleon who organized the Forests and enforce the laws made by things the scientific rotation of tree cuttings. It was Napoleon who organized the Forests and enforce the laws made by things. It was Napoleon who organized the Forests and enforce the laws made by the scientific rotation of tree cuttings. It was Napoleon who organized the Forests and enforce the laws made by the scientific rotation of tree cut-tings. It was Napoleon who organized the Forests and enforce the laws made by the scientific rotation of tree cut-tings. It was Napoleon who organized the Forests and enforce the laws made by the scientific rotation of tree cut-tings. It was Napoleon who organized the Forests and enforce the laws made by the scientific rotation of tree cut-tings. It was Napoleon who organized the Forests and the scientific rotation of tree cut-tings. It was Napoleon who organized the Forests and enforce the scientific rotation of tree cut-tings. It was Napoleon who organized the Forests and enforce the scientific rotation of tree cut-tings. It was Napoleon who organized the Forests and enforce the scientific rotation of tree cut-tings. It was Napoleon who organized the Forests and enforce the scientific rotation of the scientific rotation of the scientific rotation of the scientific r gratified to think a friend should subscribe to "Sab-bath Readings" for her. As she is a long way from church and her aged sister a "shut-in," it is a difficult matter for her to attend service For a box of "odds and ends," sent to her from the office, she says. "How could you think the con-tents of the nice box were of little value? You cannot know how much it means to us. There is not an inch of anything in that box that is not of value to me. All day long these blessed words are in my mind: "If God so clothe the grass of the field, which to-day is, and to-morrow is cast into the oven shall He not much more clothe you. into the oven, shall He not much more clothe you, O, ye of little faith'?"

A SALVATION ARMY LASS.

Wellesley Graduate Finds Her Missionary Work Among the Children.

Adjutant Jennie Newcomb, of the Salvation Army, is a Wellesley graduate, and when she entered the army, fifteen years ago, it was considis the owner would save money in this of her relatives closed their doors upon her, and the large the better care of his house, and that they were all very letter about it, but they are enact of law and order would find in the janierful assistant. The society also desires is a welcome guest in families that long refused to total gnize her

with hymns, nor heaten into it with drums, she says. It all came about very simply. She had been engaged in missionary work, and had labored much and vainly to reform a certain hardened sinner. One night she went with some friends to the Salvation Army, just for a lark, and there on the platform sat her erstwhile misguided friend. The army had made quite a decent follow out of him. The street made are apparently hopeless case so 000 acres of forest are the exclusive property of the state. The woodland helonging to the communes comprise altography to the communes comprise to forest are the exclusive property of the state. The woodland helonging to the communes comprise altography to the communes comprise altography to the communes comprise altography to the woodland helonging to the communes comprise altography to the woodland helonging to the communes comprise altography to the communes comprise altography to the woodland helonging to the communes comprise altography to the woodland helonging to the communes comprise altography to the woodland helonging to the communes comprise altography to the woodland helonging to the communes comprise altography to the woodland helonging to the communes comprise altography to the woodland helonging to the communes comprise altography to the woodland helonging to the communes comprise altography to the woodland helonging to the communes comprise altography to the woodland helonging to the communes comprise which the woodland helonging to the communes comprise altography to the woodland helonging to the communes comprise altography to the woodland helonging to the communes comprise altography to the woodland helonging to the commune to the woodland helonging to the commune comprise altography to the woodland helonging to the commune to the woodland helonging to the commune comprise altography to the woodland helonging to the woodland helonging to the woodland helonging Its success in such an apparently hopeless care so impressed Miss Newcomb that she decided to throw in her lot with it. She had already decided to devote her life to home missionary work, not being considered strong enough for the foreign field, and she thought she had better associate herself with the agency that seemed to her to offer the largest

Adjutant Newcomb was at one time assistant national superintendent of the junior department of the Salvation Army, with headquarters in New There she still works among There sae sum works among the made a specialty of science when at college, and her work among the children now includes field expeditions in botany.

THE TRIBUNE PATTERN.

Bordered materials are so beautiful just now and so varied that every design which can be utilized for them is doubly welcome. Illustrated is a novel and attractive overwaist that in this instance is and attractive overwaist that in this instance is made of bordered marquisette and worn over a lingeric guimpe. It is made simply, and both the inner circs and the edges of the sleeves are straight, so that it suits the bordered stuffs pecul-tarly well. Trimining, however, always can be subtarly well. Trimining, however, always can be substituted for the borders, and the blouse is by no



NO. 5.732—TISSUE PAPER PATTERN OF C BLOUSE WITH GUIMPE, FOR 10 CENTS.

means to be limited in its usefulness. Such light weight wools as marquisette and voile, such pretty silks as pongee, crepe de Chine, messaiine and all others of light weight and also a whole host of summer fabrics that are in demand for immeate wear would be appropriate, the trimming being applique banding, embroidery or braiding as liked. The quantity of material required for the medium size is two and a half yards, either 21 or 27 inches wide, or one and one-half yards 44 inches wide for the overblouse, with five and three-quarter yards of banding, two yards 35 inches wide, with means to be limited in its usefulness. Such light

Scientific Methods of Preserving the Republic's Woodlands.

Paris, July 10. "Scientific forestry is one of the most practical forms of national insurance, and in France, where vital importance is attached to the preservation of woodlands, the efforts made by President Roosevelt to protect forests and maintain their culture, are followed with great interest. In France, just as in the United States, the forests are being encroached upon by the requirements of hand-to-mouth agriculturists, of those who have grazing animals, of farmers who wish to clear away trees to make way for the planting of wheat, sugar beets or potatoes, and by the ever increasing demands of the countless industries that consume wood or its by-products for their raw material." This re-mark was made a few days ago to the present writer by M. Charles Dupuy, ex-Prime Minister, apon whose initiative, together with that of M. Pierre Baudin, formerly Minister of Public Works, laws have been enacted for the purpose of bringing large tracts of woodland, hitherto arelessly administered by happy-go-lucky vilage communities, under the national scientific With the exception of ancient Greece, France

vas the first country in Europe to make spe-cial laws for the preservation of forests. As ong ago as 1355 the States General met for the curpose of protesting against the wanton waste and destruction of trees. In 1876 Charles V Issued a series of edicts that form the basis of the present Code Forestier, or wood preservation laws, which are the most complete that xist, and which have served as the model for the sylvan legislation in Germany, Austria-Hun-gary, Russia, and in all other countries where the fact is realized that the protection of forests s a national necessity. The French Forestry Code was modified by Francis I, who made the royal forests inalienable, and by Charles IX, who decreed that ten years should be the minimum period of rotation for cuttings, even for woods belonging to private individuals, and the severity with which he enforced these laws was the main cause of his unpopularity with the landowners. It was Sully, the right hand minister of Henri IV, who required that double rows of trees should be planted and maintained on all the roads of the blandown. the roads of the kingdom, "as a measure of utility in keeping the routes in good condition as well as protecting those who use them from on, wind or rain."

By the irony of fate this same Sully, the great lover of forests, felt constrained to sacrifice his own trees on his estate at Rosny, on the Seine, by cutting them down and selling them to supply funds to his royal master, who, previous to his marriage with the wealthy Marie de Médicis, was constantly in debt. Colbert, the great minster of Louis XIV, was an enthusiastic profector of forests, and under his administration the wooded area of France was increased by three million acres. Forests were neglected luring the rule of Louis XV, who caused thouands of acres of woodland, including trees more than two hundred years old, to be cut down to meet his financial requirements. Napoleon I saw the necessity of frastic legislation to protect the forests and enforce the laws made by was not put upon a working basis until 1824, and is remarkable as being almost the only act of public utility accomplished by Charles X. It was Napoleon III who, upon the suggestion of Baron Haussmann, required that all the trees in the streets of Paris and other large towns should be protected from encroaching asphalt or pavement by an open circle a metre in diameter to what's as good as any leadin' man on Broadway. In the third place, I certainly can pound out great ragain brought up to date by the Méline ministry during the Presidency of Felix Faure, in April, 1898. There is no Arbor Day in France, as there is in the United States, although there of trees, and the transfer of trees, and the trees of trees, and the trees of trees, and the trees of tree again brought up to date by the Méline ministry during the Presidency of Felix Faure, in April, 1898. There is no Arbor Day in France, as there is in the United States, although there is one in Algeria. Frenchmen are natural lovers of trees, and the history of forest protection in France is full of interesting features and experiments bearing directly upon the great work of tree planting, tree culture and national forest reserves, so wisely recognized by President Prosperity of the United States.

The wealth of France to-day is largely due to the laws enforcing scientific forestry that were enacted centuries ago, and owing to the continued observance of which one-sixth of the total area of France is woodland. According to the latest figures, no less than 2,025,000 acres of forest are the agreement of the continued of the entered ago, and owing to the continued observance of which one-sixth of the total area of France is woodland. According to the latest figures, no less than 2,025,000 acres

to the latest figures, no less than 2,925,000 acres of forest are the exclusive property of the state. 900 acres of forest belonging to private individ-uals, which brings up the total wooded area of France to nearly 24,000,000 acres, or about onesixth of the total area of the country. The "ad-ministration des eaux et forets" is placed under the direction of the blinister of Agriculture. The curators, inspectors, sub-inspectors and other officials intrusted with the duties of applying the forestry laws exceed eight hundred. They are selected from the graduates of the National Forestry School, at Nancy, where the course of instruction lasts two years. The Forestry School is largely recruited from the twenty-five elementary agricultural schools of France, although the course is open to any French born youth who has completed his twenty-second year and who has successfully passed a com petitive examination similar to that required for admission to the Polytechnic School in Paris. Besides the forestry officials, there are nine thousand brigadiers and guards employed in the various national forests, most of whom are graduates of the Practical School of Wood Culture (Ecole Pratique de Sylviculture), in the do-maine of Barres, near Nogent-sur-Vernisson, in the Department of Loiret.

"amenagement," or scientific management which is the basis of the French forestry code, permits of three distinct systems. Each forest is subjected to the particular system best suited to its wood and soil. These systems are known as the "taillis," the "futale" and the "taillis sous-The system most in favor, because it enables the owner to derive a larger yearly revenue from the forest, is that of the "taillia." The principle of this is that the regeneration is de-rived from shoots supplied by stumps and roots of the trees that have been cut down. This "taillis" enables the owner to apply the minimum period of rotation for cuttings, which is that of thirty years. The disadvantages of the "taillis" are that it is only useful for the pro-duction of firewood; that it creates a tendency to transform the forest into trees of white wood of rapid growth, thereby diminishing its value. The system as known as that of "en futaie" is founded upon the regeneration from young plants supplied by the seedlings or "brins de semence." The trees are felled at an advanced age, usually that of one hundred years. A for-est cultivated under the "en futale" system is divided into one hundred sections. On the section chosen in rotation for annual cutting a certain number of strong, hardy trees are left standing, which supply healthy seedlings and afford sufficient shade to protect the young plants. The trees left standing are called "portegraines," and are distinctly marked. Each season the sections are cleared and thinned, so that the young trees and saplings

have plenty of space and are not interfered with by the rapid growth of white wood trees, shrubs or harmful vegetation. Under the "futale" system the trees attain splendld size and shape, and the value of the forest steadily increases each year, although the annual income is comparatively small. National woodlands, such, for instance, as the forest of Orleans (the largest in France, comprising ninety thousand acres), and those of Fontainebleau, Esterel, Complègne, Rambouillet and Lyons-la-foret, are all worked and exploited "en futaie." The system known as that of "en taillis sous-futaie" is a combination of the "taillis" and "futaie." It can bles trees to be cultivated under reference. such, for instance, as the forest of Orleans (the enables trees to be cultivated under regimes of cutting rotations varying from periods of forty to two hundred years. The French have ever that work along new lines shall be taken up. The been foremost to appreciate the incalculable new president of the laymen's union gave an advalue of forests, which equalize temperature,

FORESTRY IN FRANCE. prevent floods, keep the soil of mountains and hills from being washed away by rainfall, avert hills from being washed away by ranking the landslides and innumerable disasters, such as the drying up of water sources, destruction of villages by avalanches, the filling up of seaports and other untold desolutions and miseries, C. I. B.

DOLPHIN" NEAR-ACTOR.

QUIGLEY CAST FOR HERO.

Almost Deserted Battery for Glare of Footlights.

Some mischief maker confided to "Honest Bill" Quigley, the Battery boatman, that his protégé, the "Battery Dolphin," was trying to induce his wife, "Lizzle," to go into vaudeville with him, and had already arranged for their appearance at a trythe informant, telling him to "go way back and sit down," but his suspicions were aroused, however. when he entered the Ship News Office yesterday and found on a desk a "phony" contract for a twenty weeks' engagement signed by the "Dolphin and a disreputable theatrical agent.

Quigley read the contract carefully and hi

trained eye caught several clauses that meant absolute ruin for the "Dolphin" and the woman he took only two weeks ago "to love, honor and ovey."
The boatman's spirits dropped. Would the "Dol phin" ever get any sense, or would be need a keeper for the rest of his natural life? "Bill" thought the recent marriage would put an end rapid and uncertain tragedy of a vaudeville career

The "Dolphin" had been over to the lunch wagon getting his "three sinkers" and a cup of "bilge water." He remembered that he had left the contract on the desk in the Ship News Office, and, with part of his juncheon bulging his cheeks, he hurried back to conceal it before Quigley arrived. hurried back to conceal it before Quigle
The boatman heard the door slam as
phin" entered, and, with the rapidity of
striking at its prey, he put the contract had found it and pretended to look at a tide table that hung over Soulet's dosk. The "Dolphin's" eye fell upon the vaudeville contract and his heart leaped for joy. Quigley had not seen it, he thought, and, if he could get it out of the way unnoticed, no one would be "wise to me little game."

"Hello, Billi" said the "Dolphin," leaping up on the deek and stiting sourcely on the contract.

the desk and sitting squarely on the contract.
"What time did you get around?"
"Just got here," said "Bill," walking over to the
cooler to take a drink. The "Dolphin" gave a sigh

In the hope of diverting "Bill's" attention the

What you doin', Bill? Leokin' for a handsome

man?"
"No," said the boatman, lowering the glass with his right hand and catching with his left the contract the "Dolphin" was trying to sneak into his pocket, "Not at all. I'm holdin' the mirror up to nature and showing up deceifful guys that try to bunco folks what's been good to 'em. I saw your little trick in the looking glass. I don't like your way of dealin' with me, 'Dolphin.' You ought to be on the level with three persons—your wife, your

doctor and the boatman that's tried to help you make a man of yourself. So you're goin' to be a hamfatter, are you, and you plan to make a dizzy acterine out of Lizzy?"

"Surest thing you know, Bill," replied the "Dolphin," blushing from brow to finzer tips. "An' I'll tell you me reasons if you want to know 'em."

"There's no excuse in the world you can offer to me for being a tie walker, much less to the people who will rotten ess you the first plant you.

and give to said party of the first part his first four weeks' salary, in addition to the sum of \$100 al-rendy path. Party of the second part releases the said party of the first part from any liability what-"And you signed that lemon?" was Quigley's only

The "Dolphin," pleading guilty, grasped the boat-nam's hand, saying: "It's all off, Bill. I'll

"Sure, Mike," said Quigley, smiling triumphantly, "and hereafter consult your Uncle Dudley before you sign any more contracts."

CHURCH LAYMEN'S UNION.

Workers' Training School and Commons To Be Started Here.

North Adams, Mass., July 21.—The Berkshire Conference, in charge of the Seabury Society of New York, and attended by workers in the Episcopal Church, closed here to-day. The attendance was about one-third larger than in any previous year. The preacher to-day was the Rt. Rev. Dr. Daniel S. Tuttle, the presiding blabop of the Episcopal Church in the United States. A large congregation heard him in St. John's Church.

During the conference session of Saturday there was perfected a church laymen's union, a federa-tion of lay organizations in Pittsburg, Buffalo, Haition of lay organizations in Pittsburg, Buffalo, Hai-timore, New York, Springfield and some other cities that are doing work along material lines for church extension, missions, improvement of Sunday school methods, etc. The announcement was made in con-nection with it that there is to be started a church workers' training school, with headquarters in New York, probably in Hobart Hall of the diocesan house, in Lafayette street, and a church workers' commons, or school of practice, to have headquar-ters at Christ Church, Broadway and Tist street, New York. New York.

Officers of the church laymen's union were elected

Officers of the church laymen's union were elected as follows: President, Eugene M. Camp, of New York; recording secretary, George T. Ballachey, of Buffalo; treasurer, Harvey H. Smith, of Pittsburg, and an executive committee consisting of L. O. Morny, of New York; George Gordon King, of Newport; E. C. Palmer, of Providence; George J. Bassett, of New Haven; H. W. Atkinson, of Baltimore, and Charles S. Shoemsker, of Pittsburg. It was stated that laymen in larger numbers than ever before are offering to help during their spare time to do specific work to spread the Gospei. The work done by laymen in The Bronx was described, and so was that done by laymen of Pittsburg, which is even more extensive. The task of answering the questions of laymen who want to help and want to know how to do so was said to be a most important one. It is not intended, of course, that laymen shall do the work now done either by the clergy or by the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, but that work along new lines shall be taken up. The

EAST ANGLIAN FETE.

Pageant at Bury St. Edmunds-A Most Artistic Show.

Bury St. Edmunds, July 10. The most artistic pageant of the year has a week's run in this old Suffolk town. Mr. Louis N. Parker is master and playwright, and as he is the inventor of this modern form of open air melodrama and has profited by his own experiences at Sherborne and Warwick, the most animated and symmetrical entertainment has been provided here. The chorus, orchestra and corps of amateur actors are larger than at the Romsey pageant; the scheme has been ordered by one controlling mind and is superior in literary and dramatic qualities to that of the Oxford pageant; and the costuming and grouping are nore varied and picturesque than at St. Albans the other open air shows of the summer. Mr. Parker has a sense of theatrical situation which amateur pageant writers do not possess, and he has genius for combining the traditions of local history and for managing masses of performers on a large stage. The text of the play is his, with the exception of the first episode, sixth episode compressed from Shakespeare's 'Henry VI''; the narrative choruses and triumph song by Mr. James Rhoades; the Latin carmen by the Master of Peterhouse, and the final chorus by Mr. H. R. Barker. It is the best literature which the pageant season has produced. The scores for orchestra and chorus by the Master of Music, Mr. Shann, are exceedingly good, and are supplemented by a dance song and other numbers by other musicians and by incidental music by Wagner and great composers. The pageant is artistic drama reproducing the racial movements, the monastic scenes and the stirring events which the ancient town has witnessed during the Christian era; and it is enacted on the abbey grounds with animation, skill and realism by a well trained host of two thousand performers. Bury St. Edmunds, like Romsey, had a great

abbey, which was the natural centre of its history for centuries. It had also an older tradition as a Roman station, and full use has been made of it in the picturesque opening episode. The primeval Britons are introduced as slaves preparing a feast for Faustinus, the Prefect. They ere murmuring against their bondage and sighing for the coming of their queen, Boadleea, as their rescuer and emancipator. Prefect, centurion, guard, military guests and Roman ladies enter with blare of trumpet, and are entertained at their banquet with a symbolic dance, in which Latin Civilization forces Barbaric Ignorance to of and render homage. This is followed by the entrance of a British chieftain attended by varriors to announce the coming of the Queen. When red haired Boadicen, arrayed in black furs, alights from her charlot, with her daughters behind her, and pleads for fustice for her race she is dismissed with contempt. Uncovering her shoulders, she shows the marks of the conquer-or's scourge; and the infuriated slaves, turning upon the revelling Romans, overpower them and assassinate the Prefect. Boadicea, wrapping her black mantle around her, receives the homage of her subjects and drives away in a charlot with soythes on the wheels—a splendid figure of Vengeance. There are fine contrasts of color and action in this spirited episode, and the ending is dramatic, with the symbolism of the gro

to me for being a tie walker, much less to the people who will rotten egg you the first night you appear," said "Honest Bill."

Somewhat chagrined, but none the less determined to explain himself, the "Dolphin" continued:
"In the first place, I'm going into the business because there's planty of good mazuma in it; fifty bucks a week for meself and me wife and board and todgin' chucked in. In the second place, I got a voice that Soulet says will make me infamous procession of the new monarch with nation procession of the new monarch, with priests, thanes and nobles—a beautiful specacle; and when gifts have been scattered among the joyous villagers Lothparck, a Danish King, rescued by fishermen from shipwreck, is welcomed as a royal guest. One of the Saxon weicomed as a royal guest. One of the Saxon retainers, Horn, with falcon on his wrist, challenges the Dane's hawk and secretly stabs the royal guest in a whirl of passion; and he is punished for his treachery by being cast adrift in the sea without oar, sall, water or food. In the next scene Edmund suffers martyrdom for his retainer's crime, the Danish arphers defeat. his retainer's crime, the Danish archers defeating the Saxon warriors and scourging and be-heading him; and the traditional miracle of the guarding of the monarch's head by a wolf for forty days until it could be reunited to the body is vaguely indicated. In the third episode are pleced together monastic incidents occurring in pleced together monastic incidents occurring in the course of 250 years: the plundering of the shrine by Sweyn, the Danish King, and his own sudden death by the spear of St. Edmund; the charter granted by King Canute as an act of statehood it was provided that 5 per cent of all the statehood it was provided that 5 per cent of all the harter granted by King Canute as an act of "Not as bad as that, Bill," interposed the "Doiphin." "Tou want to disparage me."

"I want to save you from being a chump for the rest of your days. Go up on Broadway and meet a tragedy tie-saker. Listen to him. He will tell you what a swell king he was in "Hamlet'; how he walked home from Detroit, and how much of his big salary he didn't get. The whole trouble with them hamfatter fellers is this. They are kings and millionaires at night in the play, but they forget to wake up from the pipe the next mornin' until their stomachs begin to feel like breakfast and they haven't the price. They ain't none of 'em what knows anything south of 13th atreet, and four out of fifty couldn't tell you the name of the Dook Commissioner."

Seeing the "Doiphin" was still bent on going on the drout, "Bill" called him over and read the following clauses from the contract he had signed with "Ike" Mayerstein, the vandeville agent: "In consideration of the same of \$100 paid by the party of the second part with song and dance sketch is booked for twenty weeks on the Ciskalusa clrouit, provided he is antisfactory to the management. Party of the second part grees to pay all his own railroad expenses and hotel bills and give to said party of the size of pay all his own railroad expenses and hotel bills and give to said party of the size of pay all his own railroad expenses and hotel bills and give to said party of the size of pay all his own railroad expenses and hotel bills and give to said party of the size of pay all his own railroad expenses and hotel bills and give to said party of the size part his first four weeks' salary, in addition to the sum of \$100 all. restitution; the pilgrimage of Edmund the Con-fessor barefoot to endow the monastery with

tableau. In the Shakespearian episode of Duke Humphrey, Queen Margaret and Henry VI is introduced John Lydgate, writer of dramatic masques and filuminator of manuscript, who was the earliest man of letters in the stronghold. The final scenes carry the story of the monastic town into the sixteenth centur Drending the spollation of the shrine by ury officials, the monks under their last abbot reverently remove it. Princess Mary Tudor, now the wife of Charles Brandon, the Duke of Suf-folk, after a short reign as Queen of France, opens a holiday fair, while singing girls strew flowers before her; and there is a mediæval revel of joility, with burgesses and trade guilds n processions, pedlers hawking wares, gypsies telling fortunes, Flemish weavers displaying their goods, tumbiers and rope walkers per-forming, and stately court dances and rollicking ountry reels being danced in turn. While this merrymaking is in progress a deep bell sounds. The ancient monastery has been dissolved, and the monks in sombre file march through the crowd with their cowls drawn. Subsequently there is a Latin song by the boys of the grammar school founded by Edward VI, and this is followed by the entrance of Queen Elizabeth surrounded by her courtiers and by the singing of the triumph song by the madrigal choir and of the final hymn by the main choir to music adapted from "Rienzi." The march of the two thousand performers is the last scene, the files of sovereigns, queens, princesses, abbots, monks, warriors, schoolboys, tradespeople and villagers gradually disappearing until Saint Edmund is left alone in his glory at his ruined shrine.

This admirably constructed play is enacted in the abbey grounds, where the death of Sweyn, the royal pilgrimages to the shrine, the eath of the barons and other events portrayed in the episodes occurred. The splendid Norman gateway remains, and the Abbet's Bridge across the Lark is none the worse for the wear and tear of six or seven centuries; but the monastery itself is a tangle of ivy grown ruins in a spacious garden of a dozen acres. From screens of trees and shifts of crumbling walls the warrior, monks, courtiers, monarchs and villagers emerge before the eyes of three thousand spectators on the grandstand, and when the final procession has disappeared in the sylvan wings there has been a retrospect of centuries of history in East Anglia, from Julius Cæsar to Queen Elizabeth. Britons, Romans, Saxons, Danes and Normans have been marshalled in turn; there have been transfent marshatic visions of primitive warfare, mediaval chivalry, monastic ritual and Elizabethan luxury; there has been a medley of Gregorian chants, battle hymns, village flower songs and Tudor pavanes; and the open lawn has been fringed and em-broldered with the gayest colors, while the sombre hues of the Benedictine monks have served to tone down the splendors of armor and costume. There has been a series of gorgeous spectacles, with intervals of impressive and often dainty music, and the story of a famous town

has been told with dramatic interest. The art o stage illusion has been mastered in this open air theatre, with its host of drilled performers and the main figures have seemed vitalized with individuality. Boadicea has been the embod ment of righteous vengeance; Abbot Samson has been a living leader of monks and sover eigns; Fitzwalter has been an inspired oratod mong the barons: Richard Cour de Lion has been a true knight apart from the bravery of heraidry: Margaret, in cloth of gold, and Elizabeth, among her courtiers, have not acted like play queens; and Mary Tudor, on the abbey grounds, has loved her jest and sparkled with coquetry—a human princess rather than a richly

With abbesses and nuns in place of abbots and monks the Romsey villagers have had a more romantic tissue for pageant embroidery than the rougher and more strenuous history of Bury St. Edmunds. They have found their heroines in the convent abbey, where princesses had sought refuge from the pomp and glory of courts or been dragged into royal marriages against their will. Their majestic Norman abbey has inspired them with reverent feeling for their local history, whereas at Bury St. Ed-munds acres of ruins have been neglected and allowed to crumble to dust. The Norman gate-way has been a splendid reminiscence of a storied past, and St. Mary's, where the last of the abbots is buried, is an ancient parish church worthy to be converted into a cathedral. The Suffolk townspeople have drawn inspiration from the dust of the abbey garden and created and staged a drama without a heroine of their own, unless it be capricious, mischievous Mary Tudor, whose home is now a shabby farmhouse a few miles out of the town, with her arms on a neglected gatehouse. For twelve months they have been laboring in preparation for the pageant as strenuously as the monks fasted of the warriors fought in oldtime East Anglia. Local interest in the town show has been intense, and every rehearsal has been a labor of love. Boadicea, Abbot Samson, Duke Hum-phrey, the barons and their own patron saint have become real personages in place of library ghosts, and every man, woman and child within sound of the Norman bell tower has ac-quired a taste for play acting. The abandoned hrine of St. Edmund, where kings have laid their crowns and pilgrims have left behind their jewels and treasures, is again a golden lamp lighting up the dreamy reaches of the past.

DRIFTING FROM BRYAN.

Indiana's One Experience of Public Ownership Enough.

Indianapolis, July 21 (Special).—Some of the India ana Democrats who have been enthusiastic in their support of Mr. Bryan, and some who voted for him in the campaigns of 1896 and 1900 merely that they might have an unbroken political record, agree that there has been a gradual drawing away of the Indiana Democracy from the Nebraskan in the last few months, or at least a decided weakening of Democratic enthusiasm, as compared with the sentiment that found expression in the state convention one year ago. At that time Mr. Bryan was about to return from his travels abroad, and had everywhere been received with such consideration that the party leaders believed he could win in 1903, and the state convention gave him generous

indorsement, and thus launched his 1968 bo Naturally there was much surprise and disappointment when Mr. Bryan advocated government ownership of railroads. The Democrats found some consolation, however, in the attitude that the Republican administration had assumed toward corrections. publican administration had assumed toward corporations in general, and still believed that the election of Bryan would be possible. Those who dissented from this view could not be brought to believe that Indiana Democrats would indorse such a pronouncement with their votes, and they saw in Bryan's utterances the first note of dissension for the campaign of 1998, upon which they had hoped to enter as a united party. The Gold Democrats almost to a man deprecated the presentation of such an issue, either in the platform or in the person of the candidate, and there have since been added to their ranks many men of influence as leaders who feel that the utterance has acted as a boomerang on the party.

The Democrats who are opposing even a suggestion of government ownership of public utilities.

The Democrats who are opposing even a suggestion of government ownership of public utilities are men who have made conditions a study, and as a result base their opposition on past experiences in Indiana. Since Mr. Bryan's declaration one hears a great deal of the old internal improvement crare in Indiana and the burden of debt that it placed upon the people in a stupendous attempt to operate public utilities by the state. And, indeed, a more instructive chapter of state history was never written than that comprised within the period from 1898 to 1842, when the state had 483 miles of abandoned canals on its hands and the people were loaded with debt approximating were loaded with debt approximating

ids should be reserved as a fund ction of roads and canals, and three-fifths of the money was to be disbursed under direction of the Legislature. From time to time appropriations were made in aid of various roads, appropriations were made a special grant and in 1837 the government made a special grant of land in aid of the Wabash and Erie Canal, and ten years later the Legislature ordered its construction. This was the opening wedge to enormous expenditures without one cent of return to

the state.

As the state was entering upon improvements, everybody in Indiana thought he cught to have some tangible benefits from the expenditures. This was not unnatural, when taxes collected from was not unnatural, when taxes collected from every one were to be used. Under pressure thus brought to bear from all parts of the state the Legislature mapped out an extensive system, providing in one series of acts for the construction of 1,239 miles of canals, railroads and turnpikes. They work was entered upon in the same prodigal spirit in which the system wss begun and in three years was well under way. But by that time the state had exhausted all available funds, as well as its credit and there was no market in which its bonds. credit, and there was no market in which its bonds creat, and there was no market in which its oods could be sold at any price. Even interest was de-faulted, so sensibly was the financial stringency feit in a state where no rainy day provision had been made by its treasury. It was then no longer a question of the state completing the works, for

that was impossible, but could any one be induced to take them up and carry them on to completion?

Work had been everywhere stopped. The tax rate had been increased, land values had fallen practically to nothing, and people were leaving the state by hundreds. In this extremity the Legislature offered to turn over all the unfinished works to any private companies that would organ-ize and complete them, the Wabash and Eric canal being the only exception. Some of the railroad construction was undertaken by private capital and was pushed to completion, and under this management has proved a paying investment. But, although the government came to the aid of the state with two additional land grants for the Wabash and Eric canal, it was never completed, but it to-day a part of that 453 miles of abandoned canals that bear testimony to the state's attempt to own and operate its public utilities. It was not till 1871 that the last of the internal improvement bonds were paid off and the books were closed forever against the repetition of such a chimerical project. Looking back over this history, with its failures and entailed suffering to the people, Indiana Demo-

crats who are students of events do not care to make any departure from established reles of own ership of public utilities.

BOGUS LABOR MAN HELD. Merchants Paid Him 50 Cents Each To Be Put on "Fair List."

John Reilly, who represented himself as a delegate and agent of the American Federation of Labor, was dressed like a tailor's fashion plate when arraigned in the West Side court yesterday on the charge of larceny. A score of tradesmen on the West Side were in court to hear the prisoner explain what he meant by collecting 50 cents from each, on the promise that he would put their names in a labor directory under the auspices of the fed-

Sigmund Wiltschek, of No. 750 Ninth avenue, who Sigmund Whisches, or No. 700 Ninth avenue, we made the complaint against Reilly, told Magistrate Finn that Reilly called at his place of business on June 8, gave his name and occupation as "W. J. Brady, delegate of the American Federation of Labor," and said he was authorized by the federa-

Lebor," and said he was authorized by the federation to collect subscriptions for a labor "Guide."
"Reilly, or Brady, told me that if I'd give him 50
cents he'd put my name on the 'fair' list in the
guide, but if I refused to contribute my name
would appear in the 'unfair' list," said the complainant. "He told me that the list would go to
all the union men in the city."
"Have you consulted the union people about this
collection or received permission to use the name
of any organization?" asked the magistrate.
"No: I had the idea that to publish such a book
would be a good thing, and I'm going to publish it,"
said the prisoner.

said the prisoner
He was remanded in \$1,000 ball for the police to